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WEATHER  
PAGE 2 —CLEAR

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# Richmond Times-Dispatch

## PROTESTS AGAINST USE OF FOREIGN CRISES FOR GAIN

President Questions Patriotism of Men Who Seek Such Advantage.

MAKE PLAY WITH LOSS  
OF AMERICAN LIVES

Act in Midst of Critical Relationships, Details of Which They Do Not Know.

THIS NATION MUST BE UNIT

First Speech in New York Since Beginning of Campaign Believed in Buffalo.

(By Associated Press.)  
BUFFALO, N. Y., November 1.—President Wilson, in his first speech in New York State since the campaign opened, today questioned the patriotism of men "who, in the midst of the most critical relationships, the details of which they do not know, make play with the loss of the lives of American citizens, even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage."

He declared that political parties should not be used, but that the parties should not be made of them. "Out of a heterogeneous nation we have got to make a unit," said the President, "in which no slightest line of division is visible beyond our borders. Variety of opinion among ourselves there may be discussion, free counsel as to what we ought to do, but as far as every other nation is concerned we must be absolutely a unit. And I want to register my solemn protest here against the use of our foreign relationships for political advantage. I cannot—I will not—regard any man as a patriot who does that—men who, in the midst of the most critical relationships, the details of which they do not know, make play with the loss of lives of American citizens, even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage."

**DISCUSSES PROBLEMS**  
**FACING UNITED STATES**  
The remainder of the President's afternoon speech, delivered at a luncheon given in his honor by a nonpartisan club, was devoted to a discussion of international and foreign problems facing the United States. He declared he was glad the campaign was nearly over, because "within a week we can begin to talk sense again." He added that "nothing so disturbs the discussion of public questions as a partisan approach to them."

In addition to his afternoon speech, the President delivered an address tonight under nonpartisan auspices and made two automobile tours of Buffalo, after shaking hands with station crowds at fifteen cities and towns in New York State on the way here. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Wilson, Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Cary T. Grayson. He left tonight for New York, where he speaks to-morrow at a meeting to-morrow night at Madison Square Garden and later at a meeting at Cooper Union.

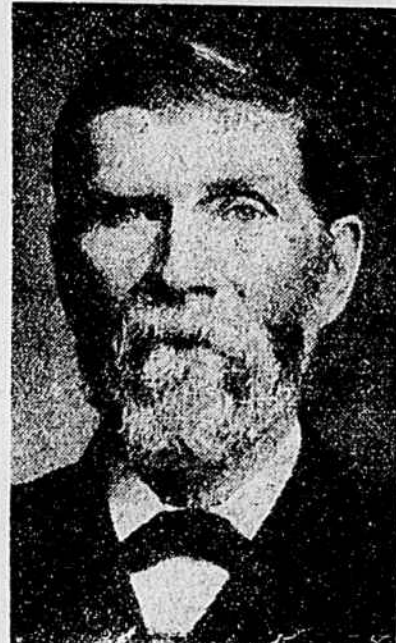
In his afternoon speech here, President Wilson said, in part:  
"It is exceedingly important that this country should discuss its affairs with as little partisanship of feeling as possible, because its affairs were never so critically set about, if I may so express it, as they are at this moment. There was never a time when the determination of our domestic questions bore a more direct relation to other countries. There never was a time when the discussion of our affairs needed to be more honestly, more thoroughly, more calmly conducted than now. There is excitement enough in the world. There is unrestrained impulse enough, there is covetousness of power enough. America has, so to say, given promise to the world that she will look at things without the passion that has determined the affairs of other nations."

**REFERS TO NEED**  
**FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE**  
Referring to social questions with which legislative bodies have to deal, and to the need of social justice, the President continued:

"Let me make an allusion which may seem like a political allusion, but it is not so intended. The reason that the Progress party was formed four years ago was that the large body of men who formed that party were separating themselves from had not thought out the questions of social justice. Is that not so? The program of that party, aside from the items that you would expect in all programs, was a program of social justice, and look what happened. More than 4,000,000 men joined its ranks at the polls, not all of them, of course, I dare say, men who had thought the matter out, but all of them who felt that impulse. There are things that we ought to see to that we have not been seeing to—the health, the moral opportunity, the just treatment, the neighborly relationships of men of all sorts and conditions. I tell you, my fellow citizens, until a political party or any other group of men get that thought at their hearts, they are unfit for the national confidence."

The President alluded to what he termed the need "to organize the relationship between the private initiative and governmental action."  
**TELLS WHEN HE FAVORS**  
**GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE**  
"I am just as anxious as anybody can be," he said, "that private capital should be given the freest opportunity" (Continued on Second Page.)

## Distinguished Figure of Confederacy Gone



GENERAL STITH BOLLING,  
FAMOUS SOLDIER, DEAD

Death Comes to Distinguished Figure Among Confederate Veterans at Home in Petersburg.

POSTMASTER FOR 21 YEARS

He Commanded Largest Troop of Cavalry Under General J. E. B. Stuart—Refused to Surrender at Appomattox.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, Va., November 1.—General Stith Bolling died at his residence, on Harrison Street, in this city, this evening at 7:15 o'clock.

General Bolling was born in Lunenburg County in 1825. He was the son of John Stith and Mary T. Bolling. He was reared on a farm and received academic education at Lebanon Academy. At the age of twenty he removed to Richmond, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he returned to his county and enlisted in the Lunenburg Cavalry as a private. He was soon promoted to first sergeant, lieutenant, captain, and then lieutenant-colonel. Later he was appointed a brigadier-general by the Governor, and was confirmed by the Senate of Virginia.

General Bolling commanded the largest cavalry troop in General J. E. B. Stuart's command. Late in the war he commanded the Fourth Squadron of Sharpshooters, composed of Companies G and H, of the Ninth Cavalry. General Bolling was frequently detailed during the war as assistant adjutant-general and assistant inspector-general on General W. H. F. Lee's staff. He was wounded six times during the war, and was at Appomattox when he surrendered. He refused to surrender and got through the enemy's lines with his command, and tried to join General Johnston, but Johnston surrendered before he reached him. He then surrendered his command to General Wilcox at Hobson's on the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

After the war General Bolling returned to Lunenburg County and engaged in farming. In 1869 he was elected to the Legislature as a Confederate, and served two terms. He then was appointed State inspector of tobacco in Petersburg, and had resided here until the time of his death. General Bolling had served twenty-four years as postmaster of Petersburg, under six different administrations. He served eight years as president of the Petersburg Tobacco Association and several years as vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of this city. General Bolling took great interest in all that pertained to the Confederacy and the old soldiers. In 1884 he was elected grand commander of the Confederate Veterans of the State of Virginia. In 1891 he was elected brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Virginia Division, United Confederate Veterans, and was re-elected annually thereafter. He was a member and for a number of years commander of A. P. Hill Camp, Confederate Veterans, of this city. General Bolling was a familiar figure at all Confederate reunions.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Misses Lizzie and Lily Bolling, all of this city.

## STRIKE IN NAVY-YARD

Driftmen at Norfolk Refuse to Work Overtime Unless Paid for Time and a Half.

(By Associated Press.)  
NORFOLK, Va., November 1.—Demanding a seven-hour day, driftmen employed in the drafting-rooms of the navy yard, construction and repair departments of the Norfolk Navy-Yard today refused to report for work until 9 A. M., and promptly knocked off at 3:30 P. M. They declared that they would not work the extra hours, heretofore required to make a ten-hour day unless paid overtime at the rate of time and a half pay. Seventy-three men are said to be involved.

Leaders said tonight that on October 17 they were notified that on October 19, owing to the congestion of work in the various departments, ten hours' work per day would be required until further notice, and that their objections to the increase in hours were immediately presented to Chief Naval Constructor Watt, U. S. N. The yards' industrial manager, failing to receive a reply, and their pay envelopes yesterday showing no remuneration for the extra hours, they took today's drastic step. Naval Constructor Watt tonight said that the demand of the driftmen for overtime in excess of seven hours had been submitted to the Navy Department, where it is still pending.

## HUGHES EXPRESSES BELIEF HE WILL WIN

Winds Up His Campaign in Middle West With Speech at Terre Haute

GRATEFUL FOR RECEPTION

In Five Addresses Outlines Policies He Intends to Follow if Elected.

(By Associated Press.)

TERRE HAUTE, IND., November 1.—Charles E. Hughes wound up his campaign in the Middle West with a speech here tonight, and left shortly afterward for points in New York, the last State in which he will appear before election.

Mr. Hughes made five speeches today, in which he outlined policies he intends to follow if elected, assailed the administration for the enactment of the Underwood tariff and Adamson law, and expressed the belief that he would win.

He spoke tonight before an audience in the Wigwag hall after reviewing a torchlight parade. Just before his departure the nominee issued the following statement:

"I am leaving Indiana after what is perhaps the most wonderful reception ever given a candidate for the presidency. This splendid tribute was not to me personally, but as the representative of the great United Republican party moving forward to victory and service for the nation. The men of Indiana have organized a people's victory, and I want to thank the leaders of the reunited Republican party for their effective work."

Mr. Hughes, on his final day in the Middle West, devoted much of his speech to the tariff. He addressed two audiences at Linton and Brazil, composed largely of employees of the coal-mining companies.

"We had soup houses and bread lines twenty months ago," he told his audiences at Linton. "And we will have them again if we do not protect American industry, and if we attempt to carry on the business of this country on the policy indicated in the Underwood bill."

**DISCUSSES ADAMSON**

**BILL AT LENGTH**  
In his speech here tonight, Mr. Hughes discussed the Adamson bill at length.

"I think it will be found that the Adamson bill is a gold brick for labor," he said. "That it is not an eight-hour day bill. There was not any eight-hour day proposition involved in it. There never was. Things that are right can walk in their own clothes; we can have things that are right if we go at them in the right way."

"We have won a great deal in this country in getting free institutions, and when you summarize it all, it merely means the rule of public opinion, after discussion, according to what we think are the merits of the case. It does not mean a rule of force at all. That will knock everything out. You will not have any work at all if that idea once gets abroad in this country."

"I am for proceeding according to the rule of reason. I will go to the last fact to find what ought to be done, and I will do it according to what I believe ought to be done, and I won't budge an inch for anybody in response to force."

In discussing the tariff Mr. Hughes told the mine workers at Linton and Brazil that nothing was more important to them than the prosperity of the iron and steel industry.

**DEMAND CAUSED IN PART**  
**BY NEEDS OF MUNITIONS**

"We know that on account of the war the exports of iron and steel jumped in a year from \$251,000,000 to over \$251,000,000," he said, "an increase of two and a half times, because of the great demand created by the European war. That was a demand caused in very large part by the needs of munitions; it was also caused in very large part by the fact that men on the other side were taken away from their pursuits and productive activities, and were put in the trenches fighting."

"Now, when the demand for war material ends, when the war orders come to an end under our present policy, which, as embodied in the Underwood bill passed by our opponents, you can see yourself going back to work for one or two or three days per week."

"It is a perfectly absurd thing that any intelligent man should stand before the American community and talk about tariff for revenue only. You cannot run the United States in that way. Even Great Britain, who, on account of her special conditions, favored the freetrade policy for so long, has come to a protective policy."

"And what will you see when this war is over? In the first place, you will find that nations over there have learned a great deal. They have learned how to co-operate. We have got to have a lot more of that in this country—a real genuine human interest in each other."

**GOVERNMENTS WORKING**  
**TO STIMULATE BUSINESS**

"The government in each one of the countries is back of it, doing all they can to stimulate their business. Now, when the war is over we will find in every country protection to its own industries and an effort to build up its own industries through a protective tariff policy and a seeking of other markets, with their surplus production, at what prices they can get."

"And here is our great market, the greatest market in the world. Here is the gold that has accumulated during that time. Of course, they will seek our market, and then what will happen? Either their products will sell here and our products won't sell or our men have got to take less money in wages."

## VIOLENT FIGHTING ON SOMME FRONT

Combined Entente Forces Gain Some Ground and Win More German Trenches.

ROUMANIANS KEEP UP DRIVE

Again Russians Assume Offensive in Galicia, but Attacks Are Repulsed.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, November 1.—Hard fighting is again taking place on the Somme front, in France, between the entente allies and the Germans. Since Tuesday the British and French, near Compiègne and on the Les Boisses-Guendecourt front and to the south, have been attacking violently, with the Germans tenaciously holding them back, except to the east of Les Boisses, where combined entente forces have gained some ground, and to the west of Les Boisses, in the St. Pierre Vaast wood, and near Sully-Salindat, where the men of General Foch took additional German trenches. Between Le Sars and Guendecourt and in the vicinity of the St. Pierre Vaast, the Germans are heavily bombarding British positions.

On the Transylvania front the Roumanians are keeping up the drive of the Austro-German forces in the Jiu Valley; but, according to Petrograd, the Teutons have occupied two villages south of the Rothenthurm Pass. In the Federal Pass sector the Germans have penetrated Roumanian positions and also have made further progress southeast of the Rothenthurm Pass.

Again the Russians have assumed the offensive in Galicia along the Nacurka River and in the Michishov region. Berlin records the repulse of five heavy attacks in the former district, and Petrograd admits that the Russians in the latter zone have been pressed back by superior Teutonic forces.

Bad weather is again hampering the operations on the Macedonia front; but, nevertheless, the British in the Struma region have taken Barakli-Azuma from the Bulgarians.

With the advent of the weather in the Austro-Italian theater, artillery engagements are being fought all along the line. The bombardments are especially violent east of Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau.

**RUSSIANS DEFEATED**  
**WITH HEAVY LOSSES**

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, November 1 (via Sayville).—Strong efforts were made by the Russians yesterday to recapture positions taken by the Austro-German forces on the Narvanyia River in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg. The Russians charged five times, says today's official statement, but were defeated with heavy losses.

**BRITISH ATTACK BREAKS**  
**UNDER GERMAN FIRE**

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, November 1 (via Sayville).—An attack made by British troops on the Somme front, in the vicinity of Compiègne, last night broke down under the German fire, the War Office announced today. Vain efforts also were made by the British from the Guendecourt-Leshouarts line.

**IMPORTANT TROOP**  
**SUCCESS IN ROMANIA**

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, November 1 (via Sayville).—The War Office announced an important success in Romania, Austro-German troops penetrated Roumanian positions near the Federal road, capturing ten cannon and seventeen machine guns.

**FORCE BATTLES RAGE**  
**SOUTH OF BRZEZANY**

(By Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, November 1 (via London).—Fierce battles between Austro-German forces and Russian troops are taking place south of Brzezany, on the Zlota Lipa River, in Galicia, says the Russian official statement issued today. In the region of Michishov, wood, superior Teutonic forces, the statement adds, pressed back the Russian troops to the southern portion of the wood.

**TEUTONIC FORCES OCCUPY**  
**TWO ROMANIAN VILLAGES**

(By Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, November 1 (via London).—Austro-German forces have occupied the Roumanian villages of Racoavita and Titech, about eleven miles south of Rothenthurm Pass, on the Transylvania frontier, according to today's Russian official statement, the Roumanian "getting a little to the south."

**BRITISH CAPTURE VILLAGE**  
**OF BARAKLI-AZUMA**

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, November 1.—The village of Barakli-Azuma, in the Struma sector of the Macedonia front, was captured last night by British troops. They inflicted heavy losses on the Bulgarians, the War Office announced today, and took 300 prisoners.

**AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES**  
**DRIVEN FURTHER BACK**

(By Associated Press.)

BELGRADE, November 1 (via London).—The Roumanians have driven back further the Austro-German forces in the Jiu Valley region of the Transylvania front, and are continuing the pursuit, the War Office announced today. They have captured more than 600 men and a great quantity of war material.

**FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCE**  
**IN LESBOISSE REGION**

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, November 1.—North of the Somme last night the French troops advanced in the neighborhood of Lesbois, the War Office announced today. The German troops made an attack at Sully-Salindat, but were driven back after a violent encounter.

## Deutschland Brings Dyestuffs and Drugs Worth \$10,000,000

Captain Koenig Describes Trip—Superstructure Dented by Blows of Seas.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW LONDON, CONN., November 1.—Ten million dollars' worth of dyestuffs and drugs, and it was said, "possibly stocks, bonds and precious stones," comprise the cargo of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland, according to a statement tonight by Captain Paul Koenig, commander of the craft.

The Deutschland is in this port after having succeeded in making a second voyage from a German port to the American coast, despite the watchfulness of British and French war vessels. First of the undersea merchantmen by use of which Germany hopes to keep open a trade route with the United States, the Deutschland, according to her captain, is at present the only vessel of that fleet.

The Bremen, which started a voyage from the city after which she was named on August 26, he said, has been given up as lost. He thought she "must have struck a mine," but he added: "She has not fallen a victim to this almost blockade. I am sure of that."

The Amerika, which some reports have indicated was a merchant submarine, captured by the British, never existed, Captain Koenig asserted.

"I must keep up this traffic alone for the present," he said. "In a fortnight I shall be gone, I hope, to return before the end of the year."

**OTHER MERCHANT BOATS**  
**MAY SOON BE HELD**

It was possible, the navigator stated, that other merchant submarines would be built by that time.

In a summary of his voyage, just completed, Captain Koenig, who returned with decorations from German royalty as marks of recognition for his pioneer voyage, said this was "a quiet trip." Recital of its incidents, however, developed matters of lively interest.

The Deutschland did not lie on the ocean floor this time as on the voyage which ended last July. The submarine instead varied the monotony of its sailing under water or on the surface, with occasional dodges beneath vessels identified as warships of belligerent nationality, or thought to be. Seven times, Captain Koenig said, he maneuvered in this way. The last time was off Nantucket yesterday, when he sighted "a four-funnel steamer" and dived beneath her. "The storms gave me more trouble than this so-called blockade," he continued. "We were beset by heavy southwest gales for days, and they were with us most of the way across. Fog also hindered us. We might as well have been submerged, the weather was so thick at times."

The superstructure of the Deutschland was dented by the blows of the seas, but she suffered no severe damage, her commander said.

**DEUTSCHLAND FORCED**  
**TO RETURN FOR REPAIRS**

Leaving Bremen on October 1, the Deutschland had made only a short distance out of the harbor when she came in collision with a tug, which was "so foolish as to run into us," said Captain Koenig. The Deutschland was forced to return for repairs. The venture was begun again on October 10, and the engines, after being started on that day, were not stopped until the Deutschland came into the ship prepared for her here.

A heavy southeast gale was on when we went through the North Sea, crossing between Scotland and the Orkney Islands in the Fair Channel. I took the shortest course on the chart for New London.

"The blockading ships were many, but we passed them, or, rather, went under them. The storm followed us, and we were tossed many hours."

Captain Koenig said the Deutschland was kept under way on the surface during most of the harbor when she was under water she "moved up and down easily with the seas." So severe was the storm that at times the submarine made only a mile-an-hour headway. In all, she was delayed three days, her captain figured, and fuel was consumed at a rate far in excess of normal. The Deutschland was still supplied for "nearly thirty days" when she came in.

**TRAVELS UNDER WATER**  
**LESS THAN 100 MILES**

During the trip of 4,500 miles the Deutschland traveled under water less than 100 miles, "ninety-five, I should think," Captain Koenig said. "They call it a blockade. You can judge how much it blocks," the skipper exclaimed.

To questions whether the submarine brought to this country among its drug consignments any medicine that might contain relief from infantile paralysis, Captain Koenig replied in the negative. There is such a serum in Germany, he said, but its development requires test through monkeys, he said. "There are no more monkeys in Germany since the war, so they can't make it," was his explanation.

In weight the cargo aggregated 560 tons. The Deutschland brought also a packet of official mail for the German ambassador, which was sent to the German embassy at Washington in charge of the first officer of the submarine, Franz Krapohl. It was said tonight that it was probable the Deutschland would be driven back after a violent encounter.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## Naturalized American Held in Borden Plot

(By Associated Press.)

TUCSON, ARIZ., Nov. 1.—Dr. G. H. Servin, a naturalized American, was arrested here today, charged with conspiracy to export arms to revolutionists in Mexico. Warrants also were issued for a number of other persons. Arms and ammunition were seized by the authorities. Dr. Servin denied any complicity in the plot.

## COLLECTED \$22,509,576 FROM BIG TAX DODGERS

Internal Revenue Department Made Extraordinary Record Under Wilson Administration.

GIGANTIC FRAUDS UNCOVERED

Liquor Conspiracy Operating in a Dozen States Forced to Disgorge \$383,125, While Lawbreakers Are Sent to Prison.

According to data obtained for the United States Treasury Department, efficient business methods inaugurated in the Internal Revenue Service and a fair but strict enforcement of laws during the present administration resulted in uncovering gigantic frauds and evaded taxes to the unprecedented amount of more than \$22,500,000, of which \$22,509,576.47 was assessed and collected during the three fiscal years ending on June 30, 1916. This recovered amount was greater by \$2,700,000 than the entire cost of collecting the total revenue receipts of \$1,368,413,293.58.

This information was furnished yesterday by the Treasury Department to the Collector of Internal Revenue R. C. L. Moncreux, and was given out by the latter.

The letter to Collector Moncreux from Commissioner Osborn states that these frauds and most of the evasions existed unchecked and undiscovered during twelve or more years preceding the present administration. In the corporation excise tax alone \$11,256,125.82 was uncollected, and of this amount \$8,443,707.50 was due since 1909. (\$10,191,192 and 1913. Income taxes otherwise lost to the government was discovered and collected to the amount of \$6,096,696.92. In commodities of minor evasions \$984,791.41 was turned into the Treasury.

**OLDS FRAUDS AMOUNTED**  
**TO OVER \$27,000,000**

Oleomargarine frauds, amounting to more than \$27,000,000, existing unchecked during previous administrations were brought to light. The statute of limitations barred assessment of all but \$5,168,166.13, the remainder being collectable by suit. To date \$950,406.87 has been recovered, and \$1,000,000 more is expected to be recovered in the near future.

From fraud and evasions of distilled spirits, tobacco and miscellaneous taxes \$4,241,555.45 was paid into the Treasury. One gigantic whisky conspiracy operating for many years in more than a dozen States was hounded until it was uncovered. Eleven conspirators tried so far have been convicted and are serving prison sentences. In this one case \$351,256.00 of evaded taxes and in fines were collected, and the collection is a matter of record. It is estimated that more than \$20,000,000 was evaded by this one conspiracy.

In one oleomargarine conspiracy thirty-four offenders in one city were convicted or pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment totaling sixty-three and a half years and to pay fines aggregating \$135,000.

**TORRICO TAX EVADERS**  
**WERE BROUGHT TO BOOK**

One investigation of tobacco frauds extending over three States resulted in the seizure of 236 factories of the offenders and the uncovering of a large amount of taxes due the government.

While these millions of taxes, which otherwise would have been lost to the government, were being ferreted out through the energetic activities of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his organization, more efficient methods for handling the public business were put into operation and economies effected which resulted in a saving of more than \$500,000 annually.

Through the discontinuance of government gauging at rectifying establishments, more than \$400,000 is saved every year. By elimination of duplicate and unnecessary work and the installation of modern equipment, \$50,000 annually is saved in clerks' salaries. In the cost of paper, printing, ink and labor, through improvements made in form and size of internal revenue stamps, \$50,000 is saved annually.

**COST OF COLLECTION**  
**MATERIALLY REDUCED**

"The activities of the bureau," according to the letter, "is reflected in the cost of collection. The average cost during the past three years was only \$1.51 per \$100, as compared with \$1.67 per \$100 for the four years of the previous administration. If the rate of collection under this administration had remained as high as the cost of the previous administration, the additional expense to the government during the past three years would have amounted to approximately \$2,000,000."

"The records of the Internal Revenue Bureau show that never in its history have results been achieved in any way comparable with those of the last three years."

(Continued on Second Page.)

## U-BOAT INQUIRY TO BE PROSECUTED DESPITE CAMPAIGN

Progress of Political Fight Will Have No Effect.

LANSING AUTHORIZES OFFICIAL STATEMENT

No Change in Policy of U. Government in Regard to S. marine Attacks.

GERMAN VERSION IS AWAY

Possibility Recognized That Situation May Develop Into One of Utmost Gravity.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Many conflicting elements have appeared in the destruction of the fish steamer Marina by a German submarine, with loss of American lives, that the incident threatens to fall a technical discussion rather than a clean-cut issue of whether Germany has violated her pledges to the United States.

It became apparent to-day that which is essential to a determination of the responsibility remains undecided. If indeed the United States Germany or Great Britain are in possession of the full facts.

It appeared certain, however, that more would be made by the United States until the German version of the affair, as well as that of the destruction of the British steamer Row more by shell fire, with endangerment of Americans, has been secured.

The only positive developments day were the action of Count von E. storff, the German ambassador, in telling his government to forward details by wireless and to issue a statement by the Secretary of State. The investigation would be delayed because there was a campaign in progress.

**WILL MAKE INVESTIGATION**  
**AS QUICKLY**

This was Mr. Lansing's statement. "The fact that a campaign is in progress will in no way affect the practice of the department in making a full and complete investigation of cases of this sort. It is as always have, with celerity as possible."

"I wish also to make a statement on a matter which has brought to my attention. A statement has been raised as to policy of the President or of the government in regard to submarine since the Sussex was sunk. I wish to say that there has been no change in our policy."

While they await full outstanding facts attraction of officials.

One was the announced fact that the Marina was a 47-inch gun mounted on a new design. Another was a new designation, the language of a regarded as significant. It "It is regarded here as able that the American government will still furnish with the object of defining the status of the Marina. It is said that she was a charter when she was captured that the vessel was engaged in Admiralty waters."

This was generally reflecting some indication London over whether it entitled to the immunity of full